

REQUEST FOR ACCESS OF ABANDONED APPLICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.14(a)

In re Application of

Application Number		Filed
08/311,099		9-23-94
Group Art Unit	Examiner	
1804	Ziska	

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231Paper No. 6

I hereby request access under 37 CFR 1.14(a)(3)(iv) to the application file record of the above-identified ABANDONED application, which is: (CHECK ONE)

- (A) referred to in United States Patent Number 5,750,376, column Face
- (B) referred to in an application that is open to public inspection as set forth in 37 CFR 1.11, i.e., Application No. _____ filed _____ on page _____ of paper number _____
- (C) an application that claims the benefit of the filing date of an application that is open to public inspection, i.e., Application No. _____ filed _____ or
- (D) an application in which the applicant has filed an authorization to lay open the complete application to the public.

Please direct any correspondence concerning this request to the following address:

Mike Sorles

Signature

Mike Sorles

Typed or printed name

5-19-98

Date

FOR PTO USE ONLY

Approved by: MAJ 20 1998(initials) FII

Unit:



US005750376A

United States Patent [19]

Weiss et al.

[11] Patent Number: 5,750,376

[45] Date of Patent: May 12, 1998

[54] IN VITRO GROWTH AND PROLIFERATION OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED MULTIPOTENT NEURAL STEM CELLS AND THEIR PROGENY

[75] Inventors: Samuel Weiss; Brent Reynolds, both of Alberta, Canada; Joseph P. Hammang; E. Edward Baetge, both of Barrington, RI.

[73] Assignee: NeuroSpheres Holdings Ltd., Calgary, Canada

[21] Appl. No.: 483,122

[22] Filed: Jun. 7, 1995

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 270,412, Jul. 5, 1994, abandoned, Ser. No. 385,404, Feb. 7, 1995, abandoned, Ser. No. 359,945, Dec. 20, 1994, abandoned, Ser. No. 376,062, Jan. 20, 1995, abandoned, Ser. No. 149,508, Nov. 9, 1993, abandoned, Ser. No. 311,099, Sep. 23, 1994, abandoned, and Ser. No. 338,730, Nov. 14, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 726,812, Jul. 8, 1991, abandoned, said Ser. No. 385,404, Feb. 7, 1995, abandoned, is a continuation of Ser. No. 961,813, Oct. 16, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 726,812, Jul. 8, 1991, abandoned, said Ser. No. 359,345, Dec. 20, 1994, abandoned, is a continuation of Ser. No. 221,655, Apr. 1, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 967,622, Oct. 28, 1992, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 726,812, Jul. 8, 1991, abandoned, said Ser. No. 376,062, Jan. 20, 1995, abandoned, is a continuation of Ser. No. 10,829, Jan. 29, 1993, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 726,812, Jul. 8, 1991, abandoned, said Ser. No. 270,412, Jul. 5, 1994, abandoned, Ser. No. 149,508, Nov. 9, 1993, abandoned, and Ser. No. 311,099, Sep. 23, 1994, abandoned, each is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 726,812, Jul. 8, 1991, abandoned.

[51] Int. Cl. 6 C12N 5/00; C12N 5/08; C12N 5/10; C12P 1/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 435/69.52; 435/69.1; 435/172.3; 435/325; 435/368; 435/377; 435/384; 435/392; 435/395

[58] Field of Search 435/240.2, 172.3, 435/69.1, 69.52, 325, 368, 377, 384, 392, 395

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Primary Examiner—George C. Elliott

Assistant Examiner—Johnny F. Railey, II

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert; David J. Brezner; Jan P. Brunelle

ABSTRACT

A method for producing genetically modified neural cells comprises culturing cells derived from embryonic, juvenile, or adult mammalian neural tissue with one or more growth factors that induce multipotent neural stem cells to proliferate and produce multipotent neural stem cell progeny which include more daughter multipotent neural stem cells and undifferentiated progeny that are capable of differentiating into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes. The proliferating neural cells can be transfected with exogenous DNA to produce genetically modified neural stem cell progeny. The genetic modification can be for the production of biologically useful proteins such as growth factor products, growth factor receptors, neurotransmitters, neurotransmitter receptors, neuropeptides and neurotransmitter synthesizing genes. The multipotent neural stem cell progeny can be continuously passaged and proliferation reinitiated in the presence of growth factors to result in an unlimited supply of neural cells for transplantation and other purposes. Culture conditions can be provided that induce the genetically modified multipotent neural stem cell progeny to differentiate into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes in vitro.